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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

ALGER, GEORGE W. *The Old and the New Order*. Pp. 296. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1913.

This volume contains some revised magazine articles of the better type entitled Executive Aggression; Treadmill Justice; Criticizing the Courts; Discontent with Criminal Law; the Police Judge and the Public; Punishing Corporations, and The State as an Employer; an address on The Ethics of Production delivered in the Page series of lectures at Yale; and a paper on The Law and Industrial Inequality, read before the State Bar Association of the State of New York.

In a popular, yet direct and forceful way, the author points to some of the defects in current governmental structure and customs, and searches out the value and reasons for the lately developed attitude toward the courts, the executive and the legislature. He points out that in 1906 and 1907 Congress and the state legislatures together passed 25,446 acts, and 1576 resolutions, 20,000 of which were local laws or special bills relating to private interests only. In contrast with this, he points out the English plan for handling local and private bills. So long as present legislative methods remain in vogue, executive interference must continue, and that with the consent, approval and support of public opinion. He points out the indefensible position of allowing the judiciary to throw out laws passed by a legislature under the guise that they are unconstitutional because not "due process of law," especially as the courts have refused to define that expression, holding that it is wiser to ascertain its intent and application "by the gradual process of judicial inclusion and exclusion, as the cases presented for decision shall require, with the reasoning with which such decisions may be founded." "The duty which Milton took upon himself in his epic of justifying the ways of God to man is in our time only paralleled by the duty of American courts of justifying the ways of society to man and of man to society."

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION. *Proceedings of the Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of*. Pp. 754. Price, \$2.00. New York: American Bankers' Association, 1912.

These volumes are interesting and valuable to the banker for reference purposes. The layman finds only occasional papers to attract him. This issue has a number of such, especially those read before the savings bank section and the clearing house section of the 1912 convention held at Detroit.

BROWN, A. F. *Sylviculture in the Tropics*. Pp. xviii, 309. Price, \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

BROWN, LOUISE F. *The Political Activities of the Baptists and Fifth Monarchy Men in England During the Interregnum*. Pp. xi, 258. Price, \$1.50. (To members of the American Historical Association, \$1.00). Washington: American Historical Association, 1913.

This study clears up the confusion between the Baptists and the Fifth Monarchy party which existed in the minds of many contemporaries and which has continued ever since. The position of both groups at the beginning of the interregnum is first set forth and then the political activities of each are traced in detail year by year. After a careful exposition of the facts based on wide and thorough researches in contemporary records the author reaches significant conclusions with regard to the effects of the political activities of these bodies on the Little Parliament, on the Protectorate, on the changing governments which followed the death of Cromwell, and on the government of Ireland. The book as a whole is a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject and an excellent example of the best type of historical monograph.

BRYANT, L. S. *School Feeding, Its History and Practice at Home and Abroad*. Pp. 345. Price, \$1.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1913.

The physical deterioration in England exposed by the recent investigation of the parliamentary commission, furnishes a starting point for Mrs. Bryant's interesting study. Among the stalwart Britishers, under-feeding has to an almost unbelievable extent affected the stamina of the population. May not similar conditions bring similar effects elsewhere? After a careful first-hand study of the methods of school feeding employed abroad, Mrs. Bryant brings her work home by an analysis of conditions in the United States. Under-feeding, she says is prevalent even in this prosperous community. She cites illustrations from most of the large cities where under-feeding investigations have been made either by school physicians, or by private investigators. She reaches the conclusion after a thorough survey of the facts, that approximately 10 per cent of the school children in American cities are under-fed (p. 204). Mrs. Bryant has produced an excellent, well-authenticated study on a subject which is bound to receive very wide-read public attention in the near future.

CRANWORTH, LORD. *A Colony in the Making*. Pp. xiv, 359, with large map. Price, \$4.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1913.

This book is an account of present-day British East Africa—its climate, resources, people, economic and social conditions and future prospects. It may be considered as a guide to the prospective colonist,—more particularly the English settler. The author confines his discussion to the plateau section of the protectorate, much of which he declares is well suited for a dense white population, having a fine climate, magnificent resources in soils, grazing lands, forests and cheap labor supplies. When, however, the desert lands and the sections set aside for game and native reserves are excluded, there remain but 10,000,000 acres actually open to the white settler—an exceedingly small pro-

portion of the total area of the whole colony. On this area the most promising agricultural crops are declared to be sisal hemp, black wattle, wheat, maize, and coffee. Cattle and sheep grazing are bound to be very important industries in the drier lands. The last third of the book is devoted to big game and big game shooting and other sports, ending evidently as a special attraction to the English colonists, with a chapter on cricket, foot-ball, lawn tennis, golf and hockey. The book may well be read to gain a general idea of the British East African highlands, but it will be found of only mediocre value to the student of economic geography.

DELL, FLOYD. *Women as World Builders*. Pp. 104. Price, 75 cents. Chicago: Forbes and Company, 1913.

In this volume, the author describes the modern feminist movement as the sum of the actions of a number of women, of whom he describes ten—Charlotte Gilman, Jane Addams, Emmeline Pankhurst, Olive Schreiner, Isadora Duncan, Beatrice Webb, Emma Goldman, Margaret Dreier Robins, Ellen Key and Dora Marsden. In his introductory chapter, Dell divides women roughly into three types: the mother type, the courtesan type (either married or unmarried) and the worker type. All of the women whom he describes are included under the last heading.

FISKE, G. W. *The Challenge of the Country*. Pp. xiii, 283. Price, 75 cents. New York: Association Press, 1912.

GUYAU, A. *La Philosophie et la Sociologie d'Alfred Fouillée*. Pp. 242. Price, 3.75 fr. Paris: Felix Alcan, 1913.

HART, H. *Woman Suffrage*. (2d. ed.) Pp. xi, 123. Price, 1s. London: P. S. King and Son, 1912.

HOBHOUSE, L. T. *The Labour Movement*. Pp. 159. Price, \$1.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1913.

This is a revised and largely rewritten edition of the original work of twenty years ago. Much has happened within this period, and of this the new edition gives evidence both in its subject matter and in its spirit. The aim of the work seems to be that of finding an ideal of distributive justice in an industrial democracy. This ideal of the socializing of effort and the communizing of surplus is epitomized in the following paragraph:

"We are, then, able to state in outline the distribution of wealth at which an industrial democracy would aim. To all engaged in production, whether by output of brain power or muscle power, it would seek to assure a fair wage, and that is, such a wage as serves to stimulate and maintain in permanence the function which they perform. The surplus, whether in the form of interest, rent or profit, it would bring into the common chest for public purposes. But a modern nation is too large and its administration too cumbrous and mechanical to carry out this ideal through the agency of the central government alone. Local governments and voluntary associations have their part to play. The

trade union has probably a permanent function in watching over the interest of each group of producers. The Coöperative society will continue to organize forms of production and exchange which are not suited to the mechanical methods of the state. Even the individual producer will have his place wherever initiative, originality, and personal taste are the essential factors in value. The supreme function of the state is to exercise such a measure of control as will secure the general direction of industry to ends of social value, fair conditions for the worker, and equitable distribution of the product."

ISAACSON, EDWARD. *The New Morality*. Pp. xvi, 203. Price, \$1.25. New York: Moffat, Yard and Company, 1913.

The attention which has centered during the past few years on the questions concerning race supremacy, which found its scientific expression in Ripley's *Races of Europe*, and its popular expression in Woodruff's *Expansion of Races*, is represented in this book from the viewpoint of the classical English moralists and economists. The Malthusian doctrine carried to its logical extreme is made the object of a veneration which seems largely unjustifiable. The author's statements, which are non-specific in the extreme, leave the reader unsatisfied as to either his logic or his conclusions. While the book purports to cover a very wide field, it is incomplete both as to thought and as to fact. Viewed either from a scientific or a popular viewpoint, it is distinctly inadequate to its theme.

JELLINEK, GEORGE. *The Rights of Minorities*. Translated from German by A. M. Baty and T. Baty. Pp. 40. Price, 1s. London: P. S. King and Son, 1912.

This is a monograph of forty pages upon the rights that have been, are, and should be, granted to minorities. The author was late professor of law in the University of Heidelberg. It is a careful piece of work, with detailed notes and citations of authorities. The thesis is that society must discover and realize this one principle "which alone is sufficient to keep it from desolate intellectual and moral flats and bogs: The recognition of the rights of minorities."

LAYTON, W. T. *An Introduction to the Study of Prices*. Pp. xi, 158. Price, 90 cents. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

The author sees the study of prices as a statistical history. Beginning with an elaborate analysis of the index price in the nineteenth century, and then digressing with a chapter on monetary theory in its relation to prices, he takes up the period of falling prices from 1840 to 1849; the period of rising prices from 1849 to 1874; the period of falling prices from 1874 to 1896; and the period of rising prices beginning in 1896 and continuing to date. He begins his summary with the statement that "in recent years there has been a remarkable connection between the upward and downward movement of the purchasing power of money, and the conditions which have affected the production of gold" (p. 100). This sentence finally convinces the reader that the author is an unequivocal devotee of the quantity theory of money. What a pity that such a study could not have been made less dogmatically and more scientifically!

LORIA, ACHILLE. *Les Bases Economiques de la Justice Internationale*. Pp. 96. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912.

This essay is the second issue in the series of publications of the Nobel Institute, which is the scientific organ of the Nobel committee of the Norwegian Parliament. The institute was established by the committee in January, 1904, and was charged with the duty of keeping in touch with the development of international relations, and especially with the endeavors made to promote the peaceful settlement of international disputes, so as to be able to advise the committee in its award of the Nobel Peace Prize. To assist in fulfilling its object of promoting mutual respect, peaceful relations, justice and brotherhood between the nations, it has undertaken to publish a series of scientific works. The first of these was A. Raeder's *L'Arbitrage international chez les Hellènes*; and the first fascicle of the second volume is Professor Loria's *Economic Bases of International Justice*.

Beginning with a concise historical explanation of how the development of commerce prepared the way for and in fact necessitated the rise of international juristic organization—as had been the case with religious toleration, as well—and of how the development of commercial competition caused numerous wars and destroyed the juristic organization which had begun to arise between the nations, Professor Loria proceeds to show how economic conditions have controlled the duration and the results of warfare and, in these later years, are gradually causing the restoration of international law and—of far more importance—the establishment of organized international justice. His treatise, based as it is upon a solid basis of historical fact, and illumined by close logic and a lucid style, is of great interest and instructive importance.

MACY, JOHN E. *Cases on Municipal Corporations*. Pp. xiv, 503. Price \$4.00. Boston: Little, Brown and Company.

This work, a selection of cases on municipal, or public corporations, was gradually evolved, during the last several years, from the lists used and experimented with in the author's classes at Boston University Law School. The eleven chapters are devoted to the Definition and Nature of Public Corporations and their Creation and Powers; Public Easements and Public Services; Limitations on Municipal Discretion; Municipal Bodies; Contractual Liabilities; Liability and Torts; Rights and Remedies of Creditors, and State Control of Municipal Affairs. The facts of each case are given, as far as possible, in "nearly their original concreteness," on the ground that they are as important to class room discussions as they are to the opinions of the courts. The cases are carefully edited and are chosen with rare judgment and sense. Space here forbids notice as to the content of specific cases. Professor Macy has succeeded in evolving an ideal text book for the study of municipal corporations, a text book that will be of great value to the student of municipal problems and the municipal officer, as well as to the student of law and the members of the bar.

MORITZEN, JULIUS. *The Peace Movement of America*. Pp. xix, 419. Price, \$3.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant's three months' tour of the United States in the spring of 1911 is made the nucleus of this book's account of the peace

movement in America. The author follows the distinguished herald of peace from Washington, D. C., through the southland, California, the Rocky Mountain and the grain-growing states beyond the Mississippi, the great Northwest, the Central West and the Middle Atlantic States, with a side trip to New England, and to the end of his truly remarkable tour at the Lake Mohonk Conference. The narrative of the meetings which were held in a score of cities and of the addresses made by the peace pilgrim and others is enriched by accounts of the peace societies, their work and their leaders, throughout the country. The contributions rendered to the cause of peace by President Taft's administration, by college and university, church, press, and chambers of commerce, are impressively stated; appreciation of such gatherings as the first, second and third national peace congresses and the annual meetings of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Differences, are given; and such current international problems as neutrality towards Mexico, the Japano-California situation, the proper celebration of the centenary of Anglo-American peace, and the extension of arbitration with Great Britain and France, receive many interesting illustrations from phrase and fact. The idea of a journalistic—that is “a newsy and up-to-date”—treatment of the peace movement in America is a novel and fruitful one; and its admirable execution in Mr. Moritzen's book is made still more interesting by the three score illustrations, chiefly portraits, with which the book is adorned.

OGG, FREDERIC A. *The Governments of Europe*. Pp. xiv, 668. Price \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1913.

This book gives a presentation of the structure of government in each of the European countries. The discussion of the structural plan is preceded in each case by sketches of constitutional history. The author also includes some treatment of political parties, and the institutions of local administration. Both the history and the treatment of political parties are, however, exceedingly brief. Thus a century of political development in Holland is sketched in six pages.

About one-third of the book is given over to a study of the political institutions of Great Britain; one-sixth to a study of the institutions of Germany, and one-tenth to France. The other states receive succinct, yet necessarily brief, attention: Italy, 52 pages; Switzerland, 37; Austria Hungary, 65; Holland, 14; Belgium, 19; Spain, 26; and Portugal, 14. In the foot-notes are found confirmatory and supplementary references. There is a detailed index of 41 pages.

The volume contains no such illuminating references to actual government in each of the countries as occurs, for instance, in President Lowell's *Government and Parties in Continental Europe*. The book would make an admirable text for college, university and study classes. The class could then secure from other sources discussions of the social, economic and political considerations that make for actual government as distinct from the machinery of government, so thoroughly and accurately described in this useful and inclusive volume.

OPPENHEIM, L. *The Panama Canal Conflict*. (2d. ed.) Pp. 57. Price, 2/6. Cambridge: University Press, 1913.

PARSONS, FRANK A. *Principles of Advertising Arrangement*. Pp. 127. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Prang Company, 1912.

This book written by an art critic has given us another phase of the technique of advertising. The psychologist in his analysis of advertising oftener leaves us with a knowledge of the principles underlying its construction without emphasizing forcibly enough the effects of these principles. Mr. Parsons makes us constantly seek effects.

One of the present adverse criticisms by business men in connection with the development of advertising is that of the vocabulary used in an explanation of the principles involved. This book cannot be condemned in this respect for the words used are simple in nature and are phrased so clearly as to put many purely psychological explanations to shame.

There is the intuitive element in its pages. The casual reader picks up the book, and begins to wonder why he never before appreciated the beauty or the laws which relate themselves to advertising. On the other hand, this intuitive method has also introduced its dangerous element, that of statements which often involve lack of clearness with respect to the most fundamental of factors involved. Again, when Mr. Parsons begins to give his own interpretation of what advertising should do, and what the method of appeal should be, he often judges from the artist's viewpoint, where beauty is involved, rather than from the business man's practical viewpoint. The work, however, is exceedingly suggestive in nature and tends to provoke most healthy argument in relation to the principles involved. The chapters on color are excellent and establish a simple method for class approach to this subject.

The book, then, is intuitive in nature; it approaches advertising from the artist's view point; it suggests a new vocabulary; and it often brings theory and practise into conflict.

RHODES, JAMES F. *Lectures on the American Civil War*. Delivered before the University of Oxford in Easter and Trinity Terms 1912. Pp. xi, 206. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1913.

The best brief discussion of a large subject can always be made by an author who has previously presented the subject with completeness and detail. The three lectures given by James Ford Rhodes at Oxford University in 1912 upon the American Civil War are model lectures, and are an excellent general survey of the events of the Civil War period. Mr. Rhodes's estimate of the influence exerted by Lincoln, Lee and Grant shows the author's breadth of judgment; and his treatment of the motives of the defenders and opponents of slavery—of those who fought on the northern and southern sides of the great struggle—evidences the ability of the leading historian of the Civil War to judge generously and justly those who carried on the heroic struggle. Looking back upon the events with a perspective of fifty years, it is now possible to realize that the struggle, begun in defence of slavery, was prolonged in time because

the people of the South had faith in the character and leadership of Robert E. Lee. It is also possible to realize that the North won in the struggle, not mainly because of the generalship of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, but because of the confidence of the people of the North in the character and leadership of Lincoln—"he was unquestionably the one man that the North could not spare."

SAP, GUSTAVE. *Le Régime Legal des Bourses en Allemagne*. Pp. viii, 298. Paris: M. Giard and E. Brière, 1912.

A discussion of two laws of Germany regulating exchanges, the first law passed June 22, 1896, and then supplanted by the law of May 8, 1908. The history of these two laws and their effects on speculation in Germany occupies the attention of the author.

SPENCER, ANNA G. *Woman's Share in Social Culture*. Pp. xi, 331. Price \$2.00. New York: Mitchell Kennerley, 1913.

Anna Garlin Spencer has collected in book form a series of magazine articles dealing with the forces interacting between woman and social institutions. The primitive woman, and the woman of ancient civilization, the author sees as types in an evolutionary process, which, hastened by the transformations wrought in woman's life through the introduction of modern industry, have set before her a world of new problems. The thinking public will welcome the emphasis which the author lays upon home ideals, as well as the plea which she makes for some social use of the post-graduate mother. Without saying anything distinctive on marriage and divorce, the author writes a pleasing chapter, following it with an analysis of the relations between woman and the state. The student of the wider phases of woman's activity may question the wisdom of placing the chapter on Woman and the State last, as if it were a climax to the discussion. The franchise has not been obtained generally as yet, but its attainment seems now merely a matter of time, and such emphasis upon so incidental a matter seems hardly justified.

Each chapter in the book stands by itself. There is not throughout the book that continuity of thought which one might justly expect in a book. Nevertheless, the work is a good one, and wholly commendable.

Unemployment: Official Report of the Proceedings of the Unemployment and Industrial Regulation Section of the Second National Conference on the Prevention of Destitution. Pp. 147. Price, 2/6. London: P. S. King and Son, 1912.

After a year's absence, Mr. Sydney Webb, as president of the unemployment and industrial regulation section of the second national conference on the prevention of destitution, is astonished to find the transformation which has occurred in public opinion, "Even a House of Commons," he writes, "which is about the last place for facts or ideas to penetrate, seems at one moment to have realized, as in a flash, the depths of its own ignorance, and the impotence to which it had actually come" (p. 6). This paper, introductory to a series of carefully worked out discussions on various industrial problems relating to unemployment, strikes a common note of hope for the speedy dawning of a better industrial day.

WYER, SAMUEL S. *Regulation, Valuation and Depreciation*. Pp. 313. Price, \$5.00. Columbus, Ohio: The Sears and Simpson Company, 1913.

This book is in reality a reference hand book for engineers and others engaged in public service work. It contains a large amount of engineering and legal data, which have been admirably digested and arranged by the author. A feature of particular value is the bibliography and the method employed in relating it to the various matters discussed in the text of the book itself. To the layman the work would give a very imperfect and unsatisfactory idea of the problems of regulation, valuation and depreciation of public utilities. To the engineer, the banker or the public utility owner, who is required to deal with these problems, the work will be of great assistance, and should find a welcome place in his reference library.

REVIEWS

AKERS, CHARLES E. *A History of South America, 1854-1904* (with an additional chapter bringing the history to the present day). Pp. xxviii, 716. Price, \$6.00. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, 1912.

Since the appearance of the first edition of this work, in 1904, there has been a steady succession of works on South America. In fact, with the exception of China, no other portion of the world has received as much attention on the part of economists, archaeologists and artists.

In spite of the abundant material presented to the public, we have had nothing to supplant the history of South America published by Mr. Akers in 1904. None of the writers who have studied South American political conditions has shown the same personal acquaintance with men and events which is the distinguishing characteristic of Mr. Akers' work.

For the general reader, who desires to obtain an insight into the present political situation in the countries of South America, there is no work comparable with that of Mr. Akers. It is equally useful to the special student who desires a summary of the national problems confronting each of the countries of South America, as well as the international questions which have disturbed the relations between them.

The second edition of this very useful work contains a brief additional chapter of eleven pages, summarizing the most important changes that have taken place since the publication of the first edition of the work in 1904.

It is to be regretted that the publishers are unable to issue this work at lower price, as a wider circulation would serve to clear up many misconceptions now existing among the American people with reference to political conditions in South America.

L. S. ROWE.

University of Pennsylvania.

BARBOUR, DAVID M. *The Standard of Value*. Pp. xvi, 242. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

Of the several excellent treatments of monetary theory that have appeared in recent months, this volume is among the most important. The work